

THE TIMES.

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THE TIMES is a member of the Associated Press—the greatest news-collecting association in the world—and receives over a special wire the full telegraphic news service of the Associated Press—the same news from all over the United States and the world that is simultaneously received by the great dailies of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

JANUARY.

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REBUILDING THE GENERAL OFFICES

It is perfectly natural that other cities on the line of the Norfolk and Western railroad should desire to have the general offices of that corporation located in their midst, but it is plain from the reply of Vice-President and General Manager Sands to such a proposition from the city of Lynchburg recently, that no removal is contemplated, while the fact that plans are making for the erection near the old site of a much larger and more commodious building, means that under no conditions or possible changes will the Norfolk and Western general offices or the Machine Works be removed from this city.

Indeed, when all the advantages of Roanoke, as the headquarters of the Norfolk and Western system, are taken into consideration, along with the great inconvenience and expense that would be incurred by such removal, it is easy to see that there is every reason why no change should be made in this respect. When the length of the Norfolk and Western railroad, with its many branches, is examined into it is apparent, independent of the work which has already been done here, that Roanoke is by far the best point that could be selected for the location of the machine shops and general offices.

Besides Roanoke's superiority as the transportation center of the system, the advantages of the city locally cannot be surpassed. It is the center of a rich agricultural country and in point of healthfulness can hold its own with any city of the United States. The Norfolk and Western officials are, of course, more fully aware of the superior claims of Roanoke as the headquarters of their system than any one not connected with the company can possibly be; hence their decision to rebuild the general offices on an enlarged and greatly improved scale.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

St. Louis succeeded so easily in securing the Republican Presidential Convention, that her people, with commendable enterprise, are reaching out for the Democratic gathering to be held this year for the same purpose. New York is making vigorous efforts, and Cincinnati and Chicago also are in the fight to secure the next National Democratic Convention. Ex-Secretary Whitney is working for New York, and, as success usually follows in the wake of all he undertakes, the announcement that he is in the field for the metropolis of the nation has excited considerable alarm among the representatives of other cities.

The national Democratic committee will meet in the Arlington Hotel at Washington to-morrow, and it goes without saying that, while the members thereof will be much importuned, there is every prospect that they will have a splendid time, pending their decision as to a place of meeting for the great national Democratic gathering this year.

The recent exchange of civilities between the United States and the British government relative to securing the protection of Americans arrested for complicity in the recent uprising in the Dutch republic of South Africa indicates that the strained relations lately existing between the two countries over the Venezuelan affair have been greatly relaxed, and that there is now a strong probability of a pacific adjustment of all differences on that score. It seems that Ambassador Bayard, under instructions from the State Department, asked the English government to look after the interests of Americans in trouble in the Transvaal, and was promptly assured by the British secretary of state for the colonies that he had instructed her majesty's high commissioner in South Africa to extend the same protection to all American citizens involved in the charge of rebellion against the Boer republic, as would be shown in the interest of the queen's subjects in like circumstances. This is all that could be expected, and was a very kindly act on the part of Mr. Jos. Chamberlain.

The British government is making rapid progress in getting the flying squadron ready for active service. It is understood that Admiral Dale will take it on Saturday with the sealed orders to the south coast of Ireland, when it is expected the warships will start out

upon a prolonged cruise. Whether the coast of Venezuela or South Africa will be its destination is a matter of conjecture only. It begins to appear that Great Britain has taken advantage of the Transvaal incident to prepare for all contingencies. In the meantime the United States has done nothing.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Get Onto Their Curves"

The eagle's beak is aquiline. Likewise the lion's well-curved claw; whose curves are best, is a question fine just now in international law.—Truth.

The Life of Lincoln

Will increase in interest as the history comes nearer our own time. Every chapter will contain much that is new, and every number of McClure's magazine will have several portraits of Lincoln.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for February, 1896.

The Lee family of Virginia is the subject of a series of profusely illustrated articles which will constitute a leading feature in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly during the current year. The February number of the magazine, just out, contains the initial article of the series, entitled "The Ancestors of General Robert E. Lee," written by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, embodying many rare portraits, coats-of-arms, etc. This same February number of Frank Leslie's also contains beautifully illustrated articles upon "A Roman Feast," by Theo. Tracy; "Sardinia," by Charles Edwards; "The Social Settlement in America," by Rufus R. Wilson; "West Point," by Carl J. Becker; "Art Students in Paris," and stories, sketches and poems by Howard Paul, George Edgar Montgomery, Dr. J. H. Porter, J. F. Sullivan, Ella Rodman Church, Lena L. Pepper, and other popular contributors.

Frank Leslie's "Pleasant Hours" for Boys and Girls.

The new Frank Leslie's "Pleasant Hours" for boys and girls improves with every number. That for February is the best yet; it is full of good things for young people. Oliver Optic starts the number with an interesting Washington's birthday story. An article that every reader of juvenile literature will enjoy is "Favorite Story Writers for Young People," by Frank Lee Farnell, in which are described the methods of work of Oliver Optic, Edward S. Ellis, Nora Perry, J. T. Trowbridge and Susan Coolidge; finely illustrated with their latest portraits. It is the first of a series of papers on the subject. Then there is an article on "Costumes for a Fancy Dress Party," an entertaining chat about chameleons; several short stories; the continuation of the two serials by Edward S. Ellis and Jennette H. Walworth; a story for the little folks; the editor's talks about the new books for boys and girls; and a number of puzzles, for the solution of which a prize of \$5 is offered.

At the Academy Last Night.

Sutton Vane's great melodrama, "The Cotton King," was produced last night at the Academy by a strong company before a slim audience. The play was splendidly staged, some of the situations presented illustrating the perfection of mechanical stage effect, and, barring the tendency of some of the principals to rant during the tragic situations of the play, the work of the company was excellent; frequently arousing the enthusiasm of the audience.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Massie's Pharmacy, 109 Jefferson street.

If you would have the largest stock to select from and wish to purchase at the lowest possible prices be sure and call at The E. H. Stewart Furniture Company for all articles in the furniture and carpet line.

LITTLE KENTUCKY.

It May Some Day Be Claimed as a Part of Tennessee.

Little Kentucky, as it might be dubbed very appropriately, is located opposite Island No. 10, where Kentucky and Tennessee meet. The river, by gradually cutting out the Kentucky bank, had worn off a narrow strip of land, until one bright morning several people who lived on this side of the line woke up to find themselves on the other side. In other words, the swift current had washed away the neck of earth which made the extreme southwestern corner of this state a part of the commonwealth of Kentucky. The section of territory thus separated from its parent, as it were, is ten miles long and five miles wide—quite a good mouthful to take in at one bite, even for the greedy Mississippi.

Every well posted river man and every person who is acquainted with the geography and topography of this state will understand how such a thing could happen. Right at the state line the river forms a loop about ten miles long. The loop extends up into Fulton county. The swift stream has simply drawn this nose tip and formed an island out of what was formerly a peninsula. Hickman is the closest town of any size to the place where all this landmaking occurred. Darnell, a little hamlet over in Obion county, Tenn., is quite near the spot.

The boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee has always been rather complicated down about Island No. 10, owing to the peculiar bend in the Mississippi mentioned above. The lakes, bayous and sloughs which bisect that corner of Fulton county in all directions also serve to mix matters. The biting off of such a large strip of soil will add to the general confusion, and the question may arise as to whether Little Kentucky will hereafter belong to the domain of the Volunteer State or still be a part and parcel of the dark and bloody ground.—Paducah News.

The iron pen mentioned by Job in the book of that name in the Bible is supposed to have been a steel graver used for cutting inscriptions on stone.

Early Hats for Early Birds.

Our first shipment of Spring Hats was received yesterday. They are open to-day. If your old one needs replacing, visit us.

GILKESON & CHILD.

HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS.

HE APOLOGIZED.

But His Apology Was Amended at the Last Moment.

Under the great shed of one of Chicago's principal railway stations stood a train about to depart on a far journey into the west, the engine sputtering and trembling under its overcharge of steam. Conductors and brakemen were swinging their lanterns and bustling about full of importance and everything but information. Passengers were scurrying down the long aisles, puffing into the coaches, dropping their bundles into seats and sinking in after them with looks of thankfulness that they had not missed the train and that there was at least a chance to rest.

Outside was a little old man dressed in the greasy besmeared uniform of a depot employee swinging carelessly but with the air of supreme importance along the side of the train. He wore on his head a cap of the "tourist" pattern, which had been pulled over his ears so hard and so often that it retained little if any of its original shape. His whiskers were of the "billy goat" cut, and between his teeth was tightly clinched a black clay pipe, on which he pulled complacently. In his right hand he carried a hammer, with which he rapped the car wheels as he passed, carefully listening to the "ring" to make sure that they were in order to stand the whirling over the rails expected of them. Under the last car the little man found one wheel that did not ring to suit him under the blow of his hammer. He tapped it again, but with no more satisfactory result. Straightening up, he shouted to a couple of assistants who trudged along from the other end of the station.

"Take out those wheels," he ordered when they had reached him. But the conductor of the train, overhearing the order, began to expostulate. In five minutes he was to pull out.

"What's the matter with those wheels?" he demanded of the little man with the hammer.

"Take them out, I say," was the only reply.

"But how are you going to take them out when we leave in a couple of minutes?" demanded the conductor.

"I don't care when you leave," replied the inexorable little man, and turning to his assistants he repeated the order, "Take out those wheels."

At this juncture a man carrying a "grip," and who appeared to be recognized by most every one as a person of authority, stopped on his way toward the forward end of the train on an adjoining track.

"Oh, I guess those wheels will stand the run all right," he said in an authoritative way after the situation had been explained to him.

"Well, your guessing has nothing to do with it," snapped the little man in blue. "Take out those wheels, I say."

Everybody seemed startled at the little man's hot answer, the man to whom it was addressed no less than the others.

The engine bell of the latter's train began to ring, however, and he hurried away and swung himself on the back platform.

"Well, you've cooked your goose," muttered the conductor, turning on the resolute little man in blue. "Do you know who that was?"

"No, I don't know. Who was it?"

"No one but the vice president of the road."

"Oh, my dear. Was that the vice president? Why didn't you tell me?"

"You talked as if you didn't care, that's why."

A week later the same little man stood in the vice president's office, hat in hand, trembling with fear for his job and with an apology ready on his lips.

"I didn't mean just what I said the other night," he began when he finally got the vice president's ear. "If I had known it was you—"

"What you said what other night?" interrupted the vice president, not recognizing his visitor.

"About taking out the wheels, sir," stuttered the little man in blue.

"Oh, that was all right," good naturedly responded the vice president. "That's all right. You were doing your duty as you understood it. Don't worry about that."

"And anyway," went on the little man, emboldened by the assurances of the vice president, "anyway I can't be supposed to know every fool who comes along and tries to tell me my business." —Chicago Inter Ocean.

SOME time ago Mr. Simon Goldbaum, of San Luis Rey, Cal., was troubled with a lame back and rheumatism. He used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and a prompt cure was effected. He says he has since advised many of his friends to try it, and all who have done so have spoken highly of it. It is for sale by the Chas. Lyle Drug Company.

If you want the cheapest coal in the city buy Andrews' semi-bituminous "Red Ash." You may know his teams by the bells.

CALL and see our large and beautiful line of lamps, onyx tables and bric-a-brac. The E. H. Stewart Furniture Company.

The best grates coal in the city is the semi-bituminous Red Ash coal, sold only by W. K. ANDREWS & Co., 219 Salem avenue. You may know their teams by the bells.

Cardinal Mezzofanti's Memory.

Cardinal Mezzofanti had a memory little short of miraculous. Dr. Russell, his biographer, says that the cardinal spoke with the greatest ease 80 languages; that he spoke fairly well 9; that he used occasionally, but not with any fluency, 11 more; that he spoke imperfectly 8, and that he could read 11 more. Taking in addition the number of dialects he used, some so diverse from the mother tongue as to constitute a different language, Dr. Russell says that the cardinal was master of no less than 111 different languages and dialects.

His German was so excellent that he was taken for a native of Germany, while his French and English were equally pure. Dr. Tholuck heard him converse in German, Arabic, Spanish, Flemish, English, Latin, Greek, Swedish and Portuguese, at one of the pope's receptions, and afterward Mezzofanti gave him a poem in Persian and left him to take a lesson in Cornish. He knew several of the American Indian languages and nearly all the dialects of India.

In spite of all these attainments, however, he was a very dull man, and himself said that he had 20 words for one idea. He was remarkable only for the number of languages he knew, but was not distinguished as a grammarian, a lexicographer, a philosopher, a philologist or ethnologist, and added nothing to any department of the study of language. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Imperfect Gold Coin.

Superintendent Beach of the street cleaning department some time since found a \$5 gold coin on a curbstone, and it proved to be a curiosity, worth as much as two ordinary \$5 pieces, on account of its having been "miss struck"—that is, it had not been placed squarely in the die, and the milling on one side was some distance from the edge, while on the other side there was none. On mentioning the fact to an employee in the San Francisco mint he was told that the coin was a counterfeit, and that it was practically impossible that a coin so disfigured could have been issued from any government mint. When the coin was produced, the mint employee, after putting it to all sorts of tests, had to admit that it was a genuine coin, struck at the Philadelphia mint, where every coin passes through the hands of four persons who examine it for defects, and he said he would not have believed it possible for such a coin to escape them had he not seen it. —Portland Oregonian.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Massie's Pharmacy, 109 Jefferson street. Regular sizes 50c and \$1.00.

W. K. ANDREWS & Co., 219 Salem avenue, are strictly coal and wood dealers. They keep everything you need in that line, and will deliver it promptly. Look out for the belled teams.



Weak, Tired, Nervous

"I was feeling as miserable as any one could feel, tired all the time, many times unable to go out on the street even after I had started. If I went up one flight of stairs I felt as though I should fall. I had palpitation of the heart and suffered greatly with catarrh of the head and throat. I finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon felt better. I used the third bottle and I then felt like a different person. I hope others in ill health will do as I did. If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla and use it faithfully I am sure you will be benefited. I have also found Hood's Pills to be of great benefit and I highly recommend them." MISS JESSIE FREEMAN, "The River, N. J."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is up

True Blood-Saver and Purifier

Prominently put of wormwood and other purgative herbs.

Clearance Sale!

After the season's rush of trade we find many SUITS, one of a kind—your size may be among them. They shall be your's at 25 per cent. less than the regular price. You well know what that means, as our prices are always 25 per cent. under others. If you are in need of a SUIT or OVERCOAT don't delay. Come at once.

Philadelphia One Price Clothing House.

MANUFACTURERS

WOOLENS AND CUSTOM TAILORING.

Business Suits to Order . . . \$14.00
Elegant Clay Weave Suits . . . \$25.00
Specialties in Suits . . . \$10.00

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS: 11-Quarters, 7½ Lbs., \$5.00 Per Pair.
KNITTING YARN: Double and Twisted, 60c Per Bunch.

NO READY-MADE. BONSACK BROS.,
108 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET.

Roanoke Times Has Full Telegraph Service Five Dollars a Year in Advance

SOMETHING ABOUT SKIRTS.

How to Stiffen a Garment and Make It Hang Well.

The foot of skirts is still made very stiff, wide haircloth facings being employed. Ordinary crinoline or stiffened muslin does not answer the purpose, as the starch soon loses its force and the interlining then becomes worse than useless, adding weight without making the skirt stand out. The facing of haircloth should not be less than 14 inches deep, and it may be 18 or 20 inches. It must be cut exactly



CLOTH COSTUME.

like the skirt in shape and must have the long way of the goods run lengthwise of the skirt, never crosswise or bias.

Allow plenty of space in sewing the seams of the haircloth, as it is apt to ravel and permit the ends of the hair to escape; also it must not be pressed with a very hot iron, that causing it to shrink, which has a disastrous effect when it is already in place on the skirt.

It is easier to arrange the proper length of the skirt after it is fitted around the top, sewed upon the band and supplied with fastenings. The length can then be measured when it is on the person for whom it is meant, and, as in skirts that are very much curved, the length is different when the garment is on from that it appears to have when it is lying flat, this is a point of much importance. It is no uncommon sight to see a woman, otherwise well dressed, with a skirt the circular back breadth of which is three inches longer on each side than it is in the middle. This is because the bias parts of the breadth stretch by their own weight and that of the facing when the skirt is in an upright position. Placed flat on the table, the skirt would probably appear to be quite even by measurement.

The illustration shows a gown of suede cloth having a plain godet skirt. The close bodice has a short basque, rippled at the back and cut in points in front. The bodice is fantastically cut and is buttoned down upon a cuirass of golden brown velvet. Large epaulets, on which is applied velvet, cover the top of the shoulders. The collar, surmounted by a ruche, is also of velvet. Pointed applications of velvet are placed on the front of the basque and the lower part of the bodice. The balloon sleeves, of suede cloth, have medialial cuffs.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE MAKING OF SILK BODICES.

How to Put the Stiffening in the Thick Material.

The heavier the material is of which sleeves are made the more necessary is it to stiffen them so that they may stand out and hold their proper shape. Velvet, cloth and thick boucle goods require to have the entire upper part lined with stiffening as far down as the elbow. To avoid clumsiness at the armhole seam the interlining is cut an inch or two shorter and is tacked against the wrong side of the sleeve goods with small, invisible stitches that do not pierce through to the right side and are lost in the thickness of the material. For thin goods the stiffening must be differ-



SILK BODICE.

ently arranged, being placed in a sort of puff on the fitted lining of the sleeve. This extends from the elbow to the top of the sleeve, and the fuller it is desired that the finished sleeve shall be the fuller must the puff be made on the lining.

The stiffening is under no circumstances brought into the armhole seam. The sleeves begin to expand below the point of the shoulder, the fullness not being permitted to rise above it. The portion from elbow to wrist is always tight and may be fitted close to the wrist by means of hooks and loops or buttons and buttonholes. Ordinary sleeves leave none of the wrist uncovered, and the medialial sleeve partly covers the hand. A frill of lace is usually placed inside this sleeve. The portion which extends upon the hand must be stiffened with tailor's linen, whether the sleeve is finished in bell shape or with points.

A bodice which has to answer many purposes will be more useful if it has sleeves with balloon puffs, as they can then be short or long as occasion demands. The puff and the narrow forearm piece are made separate, and when long sleeves are required the deep cuff may be sewed inside the lower edge of the puff, the drooping fullness concealing the junction. The sketch shows a blouse of light bengaline, which is cut away to show yoke and plastron of deep blue velvet, plait runs down the middle of the plastron and both plastron and yoke are edged with a band of sable. The bodice is cut at the waist, both front and back, draped collar and belt are of silk. The sleeves are the feature of the bodice. They are of light bengaline and are gathered down the outer arm, being finished at the top with a twist of blue silk.

JUDIC CHOLLET.